A Safer and More Efficient Airspace Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast

The FAA's Next-Generation Air Transportation System—NextGen—is transforming how air traffic controllers and pilots see our national airspace. By 2020, NextGen will make America's skies even safer and more efficient by transitioning from radar technology to a far more precise global satellite network. The backbone of this evolution is a technology called Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B), which Volpe, The National Transportation **Systems Center**, has helped FAA develop and deploy for more than a decade.

ADS-B and other NextGen advances represent a widespread, transformative change in the management and operation of how we fly. When fully deployed, ADS-B will save time and money for air travelers and carriers, and will prevent thousands of pounds of carbon from being released.

How ADS-B Works

ADS-B combines Global Positioning System (GPS) data with aircraft identification and altitude information. Avionics broadcast that information to ground stations that relay it to ground controllers. The information is highly accurate and fast.



ADS-B is More Precise than Radar



1-second updates



ADS-B Out

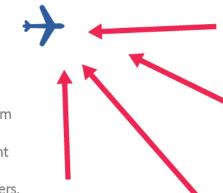
Mandated by 2020 in our busiest airspace

Uses GPS technology to determine aircraft location and speed. Information is automatically sent to a network of ground stations. For the general aviation community, the avionics for ADS-B Out are low-cost and easy to install.

ADS-BIn

Optional

A receiver, display device, and transmitter deliver information directly to the cockpit. Pilots benefit from unprecedented situational awareness, with updates on where other planes are, weather conditions, flight restrictions, winds and temperatures, and other data—completely independent of air traffic controllers.



Benefits

ON TIME **ON TIME ON TIME ARRIVED**

NOW BOARDING **NOW BOARDING**

Efficiency

With ADS-B, commercial air carriers reduce flight times and delays. Airplanes can fly closer together. Flights taking off in low-visibility conditions that may have been delayed or canceled using radar can now depart on time.



Fuel Economy

Airplanes using ADS-B burn less fuel and emit fewer pollutants. Precise geolocation with ADS-B lets pilots safely maintain more direct routes, even during severe weather.



Safety

We now have ADS-B coverage in remote areas where radar coverage was limited, such as the Gulf of Mexico, mountains in Colorado, and lowaltitude airspace in Alaska. Improved situational awareness is increasingly important as our airspace becomes more crowded. ADS-B precision also helps take the "search" out of life-saving search-and-rescue operations.

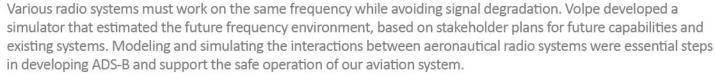
Volpe's Role



Feasibility

There was one unanswered, critical question as ADS-B was being developed: how did ADS-B stack up against radar? Volpe and FAA visited dozens of ADS-B transceiver sites to test the system's accuracy against radar. ADS-B was much more accurate in showing air traffic controllers real-time aircraft positions.

Simulations





Pre-Flight Planning Tool

Volpe created the ADS-B Service Availability Prediction Tool (SAPT), which models the GPS constellation, including satellite outages, matches these outages to a proposed flight plan, and predicts whether navigation equipment performance will meet the performance standard for airspace required to use ADS-B.



Project Management

Volpe engineers help FAA organize data and stay on schedule as the agency deploys ADS-B.

ADS-B Timeline of Achievements

1999

May 1999: ADS-B emerges as a promising technology to improve aircraft tracking over large bodies of water and remote areas—Volpe identifies ADS-B as a system that can improve aircraft

tracking in the Gulf of Mexico.

2009

December 2009: Gulf of Mexico

FAA launches initial operations for ADS-B in the Gulf of Mexico. Controllers previously had to rely on estimated or reported positions and communications from dispatchers during poor weather or low-visibility situations.

Ground network by the numbers:

transceivers nationwide

2014

April 2014: ADS-B Ground Network

FAA completes installation of the network of ground stations needed to support ADS-B.

2014

May 2014: Houston airports begin using ADS-B to route and direct flights more efficiently.

Houston airports by the numbers:

Estimated fuel savings of

3 million gallons per year

Reducing carbon emissions by 68 million pounds, the same as:



gas emissions from 6,526

passenger vehicles

CO₂ emissions from 33 million

pounds of coal burned

CO₂ emissions from

homes' energy use for one year

January 2020: All major facilities will have ADS-B Out. All aircraft must have ADS-B Out.

Beyond:

Purely satellite-based ADS-B will eliminate the need for ground stations and will make ADS-B available for transoceanic travel.

Volpe has contributed to nearly 40 publications on ADS-B.

http://www.volpe.dot.gov/library.

Contact the Volpe library at





U.S. Department of Transportation

Volpe, The National Transportation Systems Center

The Gulf by the numbers:

oil and natural gas platforms

5,000 to 9,000 helicopter flights daily

people, with supplies and equipment transported daily

24 times better

Commercial aircraft can achieve 5-mile separation, compared to 120-mile separation before ADS-B.

This has resulted in direct routing clearances, shortened trips, and fuel savings.

120 miles



